Zundut and Sahimmeth, but do not give daughters in return, except to the Zundut, who, being descended from a former dynasty of rulers of the country, are regarded as of royal blood. All the rest, including the Zundut, intermarry without restriction, but never with the Pako Mushkin class, from whom, however, they take daughters as concubines.

The regular revenue of the country is paid solely by the "Pako Mushkin" class. Those who live by agriculture are assessed at a tenth of all produce, one sheep, one blanket, and 20 lbs. of honey from each house yearly. The pastoral community is assessed at four sheep, three woollen robes, and 30 lbs. of butter from each house yearly. A few villages, which are almost entirely employed in mining, pay 16 lbs. of mine produce yearly for each house. There is, however, very little regularity observed in collecting these imposts, and, in practice, as much is wrung from the subject population as possible. Considerable dues are collected from the merchants who trade between Badakhshan and the Punjab, and the Chitral ruler's revenue is further increased by the sale of hawks and falcons, of which great numbers are captured every year and sold to merchants, who take them to the Punjab.

The administration of justice is practically the will of the ruler, though nominally the precepts of the Shariyat are observed. In some cases the intervention of the Mullahs is useful. In one case which came to my knowledge they intervened to save the life of a condemned man who had murdered a favourite follower of the Mehtar, by pointing out that the Mehtar's injustice in permitting his favourite to forcibly abduct the man's wife had led to the murder. Small cases are settled by the district Atalik.

A somewhat elaborate administrative machinery exists which was probably imitated by, or borrowed from, the Shin Ras of Gilgit. The names of many of the officials are the same, though their functions differ, and the presence of extra officials with Uzbek titles shows that a new system has been grafted on the old one.

The country is divided into eight districts. At the head of each is an Atalik, whose duty it is to collect the revenue of his district and to command the men of it in war. Like the Wazeers of districts in Gilgit, he has the right of releasing one man in each village from military service. Out of the revenue of his district he receives 12 sheep, 12 measures of butter, 20 measures of wheat, and a proportion of the